

TAB

LECTURE OUTLINE

**Statement and Function of Party Organs:
(Parallel apparatus-party seeking power)
MILITARY ORGANIZATION (MO)**

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LECTURE OUTLINE

Structure and Functions of Party Organs: (Parallel apparatus-Party seeking power) MILITARY ORGANIZATION (MO)

I. Introduction

A. "Whenever the Communist Press of any country suddenly begins to popularize the army, it is safe to say that the Party is attempting to create cells within the Armed Forces. This procedure was adopted in the Eastern European countries, as well as in France and Italy after the war. Many prominent non-Communist political and military leaders allowed themselves to be persuaded into writing for the leftist press, little realizing how important their articles were to the Communist propaganda." (Mikschke - Secret Forces, page 102)

B. "The revolutionary army is needed because great historical questions can be solved only by violence and the organization of violence in the modern struggle is a Military Organization." (Lenin)

C. "The Military Organization studies, prepares and in time executes measures of individual or collective revolutionary activities for the purpose of diminishing the mobilization of the armed forces, causing the dissolution of units and achieving the obstruction of every effort of resistance, and in case of attack would attempt a coup d'Etat." (From Pre-Soviet statements of CP leaders, etc.)

II. Types of Armed and Security Services Affected by CP Penetration

- A. Army (all branches)
- B. Navy (all branches)
- C. Air Forces (all branches)
- D. Gendarmerie
- E. City and Provincial Police
- F. Security Police
- G. Prison Guards
- H. Fire Police
- I. Other

III. Initial Status of Military (Service) Personnel

- A. Compulsory draft
- B. Voluntary enlistment (Short and long term)

- C. Compulsory draft followed by voluntary enlistment (MC's)
- D. Enlistment through competitive examinations with a later Civil Service or similar status.
- E. Permanent enlistment of veterans with preference status
- F. Career officers (Reserves)
- G. Other (former partisans, guerrillas, political prisoners, etc.)

IV. Morale in general is the capacity of a group of people to pull together consistently and persistently in pursuit of a common purpose."

Morale guiding factors:

- A. The faith of each member of the group in the common cause (faith in victory of democracy, etc.)
- B. The faith of each member of the group in the leadership (faith in the head of the state, leaders of the government, military leaders, in news and information, etc.)
- C. The faith of each member of the group in the other members (faith in associates in the military services as a whole or the major divisions, in the people at home)
- D. The organizational efficiency of the group (adequate supplies and pay for men, adequate communications, adequate coordination, adequate quantity and quality of war weapons, adequate training and efficiency of the soldier)
- E. The health and adequate balance of emotions in the members of the group (good health, illness among soldiers, adequate food, feeling of good or bad treatment in service, feeling of insecurity regarding conditions at home, confidence in the future)
- F. The relations between officers and men:
 - 1. Decisive - indecisive
 - 2. Liked - disliked
 - 3. With close relations or without
 - 4. Fair - unfair
 - 5. Soft - tough

V. Factors Affecting the Morale of Military Personnel

A. General (affecting country as a whole)

1. Economic

- a. Economic classes
- b. General Standard of living
- c. Wage levels
- d. Labor unrest
- e. Forced labor
- f. Rationing (black market)
- g. Prices -- essential food, etc.

2. Political

- a. Structure of government
- b. Village and town organization (pao-chia, etc.)

3. Crime and law enforcement

- a. Organization
- b. Smuggling
- c. Counterfeiting
- d. Bribery
- e. Prostitution
- f. Gambling
- g. Liquor
- h. Opium
- i. Adultery
- j. Change in sex ethics

4. Civil communications and facilities (privileges for armed forces)

5. Health and sanitation

- a. General health
- b. Diet conditions
- c. Pandemics
- d. Medical supplies
- e. Inoculations
- f. Quarantine
- g. Venereal diseases (controls)

6. Attitudes of native population towards soldiers

7. Religion

- a. Interference
- b. Religious ceremonials
- c. Magical invulnerability
- d. Behavior towards other religious groups, etc.

8. Education

9. Treatment of the population by its own government

- a. General attitude of the government towards the citizenry.
- b. Atrocities
- c. Incidents (police and other)
- d. Race consciousness
- e. Forced labor (if any)
- f. Special rules for different races (religious groups, nationalities, tribes, etc.)

10. Social environment

- a. Social status, undermining or strengthening of parental authority (China), breakdown of traditional restraints (China, Bulgaria).

11. Entertainment (availability of)

Movies, legitimate stage (living newspaper, etc.)

12. Foreign influence (other than CP), etc.

13. Effectiveness or non-effectiveness of propaganda, particularly leaflet propaganda, among the soldiers, etc.

B. Specific Causes for Discontent among Service Personnel

1. Legal status - based on

- a. Required degree of education
- b. Comparable status within the Civil Service hierarchy (degree of responsibility; Military versus civilian - sergeant, porter, etc.); lifting or "degrading".

2. Pay disparities (soldiers, NCO's, Officers, etc.)

3. Pensions (and other benefits), retirement provisions (age limits, etc.)
4. Discrepancies in indemnities for high cost of living (allowances)
5. Disability allowances.
6. Age limit (retirement)
7. Re-examinations (periodic or annual)
8. Unfair classification (3 consecutive years in "excellent", etc.)
9. Letting individuals reach the height of their careers too rapidly and then remain there for too long (promotions)
10. Financial problems of armed forces released from service, i.e.,
 - a. Increase of pay by the equivalent of that received by those in service (retroactive increases)
 - b. Recognition of the increase in cost of living relative to various changes in the size of the family, including the retroactive increases, if any.
 - c. The entire military indemnity, and not one which is considerably reduced as at present
 - d. Free health assistance
 - e. Other.
11. Broken promises (made to veterans, etc.)

(Illusions held by the soldiers that the Government (China) would bring a new era of peace and prosperity to the people and protect their rights). Indiscriminate execution of fellow citizens (China.)
12. Low morale in general
13. Inadequate training programs
14. Neglect of equipment
15. Internal bickering
16. Political cleavage

17. Lack of orientation to the troops as why they should do military service.
18. Inability to instill in them any pride of service.
19. Low pay of ordinary soldiers, his dependency on remittances from home.
20. General disrespect for soldiers.
21. Differences in uniforms (soldiers, NCO's, Officers, etc.) inferiority complex due to inadequate clothing
22. The credibility of the soldier in what has been told him by the CP, propaganda.
23. Distrust and lack of inspiration (versus fervor, enthusiasm, diligence, security, initiative, etc.) caused by:
 - a. Material difficulties
 - b. Uncertainty of the future
 - c. Stagnation of careers
 - d. Despair
 - e. Fear, etc.

C. If these basic requirements are not satisfied and even if there is no open sign of subversive activities, it becomes possible for the NCO's especially to become

1. Disinterested in anything that happens within their units (close eyes), or
2. Encourage subversive movement.

VI. Symptoms of Discontent

- A. Constant recourse to anonymous letters to leftist newspapers.
- B. Recourse to outside intervention through which the soldiers seek to achieve those aspirations which they are not able to obtain otherwise.
- C. Distribution of subversive literature by unidentified persons (against the governments in general, its foreign policy, military police, etc.)

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D. Protests against removal of troops into battle zones, etc. (defeatism, neutralism, non-interference in the affairs of other countries, etc.)

E. Public meetings or participation in demonstrations.

VII. Mass Mobilization and Other Methods Lowering Morale (principal means of breaking down the morale of troops and doing away with discipline)

A. Group complaints and protests on problems of general interest, for which they are responsible causes; in terms of food, clothing, shoes, canteen, payment of money to families of reserves, recreation, medical attention, cleanliness, etc.

B. Persuading soldiers that the officers are stealing food from them, are indifferent to them, that they lack the capability of solving simple and elementary problems, etc.

C. Diminishing the authority of leaders by the "uncovering" method, usually practiced during a lecture given by an officer to his men, questions or objections are raised on what the officer said in order to mislead him in answering or to prevent him from refuting the objections successfully. This often happens when the Comrades know in advance that the officer is not sufficiently prepared on the subject (patriotic and moral teaching).

D. Skillful whispering propaganda, creating the impression that the faith of the soldiers will be diminished; for the creation of a gap between the officers and men, the Comrades exploit personal complaints which, for any reason whatsoever, or because of weakness, cannot possibly be cured (mistreatment of soldiers, display of partiality in granting leaves, assigning better jobs and giving less work to certain soldiers, etc.)

VIII. Subversive Activities (Carrying out CP orders to decrease the combat or completely undermine the combat readiness and ability of the Armed and Security Services)

A. Personnel involved

1. Agent (informant, activist) - Party member serving in the Armed Forces who undertakes to organize and instruct the CP network in the units and formations stationed in the section. It is not important if there are units of different services, such as the Air Force or Navy, stationed in his section.

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2. Responsible officer, an official of the local (or area) CP Committee, usually with professional military background (veteran) assigned to direct and instruct on behalf of the CP agents in Armed Forces units located in his area of activity.

- q 3. "Military specialist" member of the Instructing Office of Responsible Staff, who immediately interprets and classifies intelligence obtained from the CPMO network.

B. Organization

1. Party Committee: Three CP members in every unit, regardless of rank, constitute the Party Committee (i.e., fraction); one of the P.C. has the title secretary, who :

- a. Directs the P.C.
- b. Contacts the member of the Instruction Office responsible for his unit (only one)
- c. Organizes and instructs (together with the P.C.) party members serving in different organized branches of the unit-- company, platoon, etc.

2. Triads: Members serving in organized branches of one unit are organized according to groups of three men.

3. Instructing Office is the executive instrument of the "Responsible" which is composed of soldiers and Party members. The number of members varies according to the number of military units under instruction.

Each I.O. has a secretary who:

- a. Directs the office
- b. Maintains contact with the "Responsible" of a higher echelon.
- c. Organizes and directs all CP members serving in units and offices located on land within its jurisdiction.
- d. Subdivides the area of its control in as many sections as there are members (in triads).

C. Liaison

1. "Liaisons", sometimes used also as "messengers" are usually civilian CP members who participate in meetings of local or higher echelon committees, the Party (military) Committee, and the Instructing Office.

D. Security

1. Members of the Instructing Office have no contact with or even know the persons who constitute local 7 or higher echelons with exception of the "military responsible". The latter contacts only the secretary of the Instructing Office.
2. Party Committees of the various military or security units, even if they are stationed in the barrack (camp), are unknown to each other even though the same member of the Instructing Office is responsible for them.
3. Anonymity among persons present in any meeting is mandatory.
4. No party member, if he is a soldier, should have a Party card in his possession.
5. No reports prepared by the secretary of the CPMD Party Committee should be kept in the respective local organization.
6. Surveillance (Party) on all CPMD members who attend CP meetings in uniform and carry out organizational work among fellow soldiers in the barracks.
7. Destruction of all written correspondence by the addressee once it has been received and read.
8. Selection of officials in the Military Organization is made among persons unknown to each other before their organization is taken into the network.
9. Each of the officials is known to his co-worker either by pseudonym (usually a common name such as John, etc.) or by his true name, or by code symbols (F2, etc.)

E. Meetings

1. "Meetings in the open" are always designated beforehand and take place preferably in open spaces (crossings or sections of frequented streets, parks, etc.)
 - a. Purpose of these meetings is:
 - (1) To transmit verbal orders or messages
 - (2) To contact or induce new members into the CP MD.
2. "Inside meetings" are held 3 to 4 times a month in the office or home of one of the members. Agenda of these meetings is as follows:

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- a. Exchange of opinions as to the progress effected.
- b. Report on the work.
- c. Designate a program for future work.
- d. To announce some order.

3. "Meetings of Party Committee secretaries" (inside) who are chosen and instructed by the same Instructing Office. Agenda of those meetings is the same as in 1. and 2. above.

4. Safehouses (yavkas) are also used for meetings and exchange of orders and messages. Offices, shops or centers belonging to persons not known for their Communist sympathies or who, because of their business actions, cannot attract attention or create suspicion are used as "Yavkas".

5. Contact

a. "Official contact" with inductees.

- (1) First contact and recruiting of soldiers -- in the MO is usually arranged by the CP organization as follows:
- (2) A new inductee notifies his own cell bureau;
- (3) His local cell gives him a code phrase which he simultaneously transmits in writing to the CP organizations of the area where his military unit is located;
- (4) Through the "responsible" the latter CP organization takes care of the inductees joining the CPNO of his unit, "I come from Bill with (the code). He is coming later." Or,
- (5) Before the younger CP members are called up for compulsory military service, they are summoned to their respective local CP bureaus for individual conferences where they surrender their Party cards and receive a special briefing.

b. "Unofficial contact". If for any reason whatsoever an official contact is not attained, it is possible for an inductee to join the MO when:

- (1) Guaranteed by a friend who is a member of the local CP or CPNO of the unit; or
- (2) He is directly admitted by the CPNO Committee, if through contact and investigation of his loyalties it is verified that he is actually a CP member. Usually the local CP bureau queries his original CP bureau for information concerning him.

c. In case of "transfer"

- (1) In case of transfer of a CPMO member to another unit under operations section of the same Instructing Office, his contact and enrollment in the new CPMO Committee is arranged by the Instructing Office.
- (2) Transfers outside the jurisdiction of the Instructing Office are handled the same way as a first contact (Para a(1)).
- (3) In case of dismissal, punishment, etc., of a member with a responsible position, he is replaced by an individual from the Instructing Office or the "military responsible in charge."
- (4) Replacement of "responsible" in charge is made periodically for tactical and other reasons.

F. Action in Case of Arrest

1. In case of arrest, the same precautions are taken as discussed in the CP security discussion.
2. Because the MD is not always notified concerning certain Party members, the arrested party, during his arrest or removal, shouts in a loud voice so that bystanders (military or civilian) can hear that he is being arrested, makes his name known and the address of some party member.
3. Every party member who has witnessed the arrest must notify the acquaintances of the arrested.
4. As a rule the arrested refuse to reveal immediately to the arresting organs the address of their real residence; they usually should give the address of relatives or friends as their home. Thus they gain sufficient time (used by the investigating organs to check the given address) for their arrest to be made known so that their co-workers will be able to remove all evidence of CP activity from their houses.

G. Correspondence

1. In correspondence the various military units are designated by code symbols -- these codes change every month. Military information is usually transmitted without predesignated cryptographic code.
2. There are also other symbols designated for identifying the political alignment of every soldier in a given unit.

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3. Various arms and equipment in use are also described by code symbols.

II. Controls. The Instructing Office members:

1. Check themselves at undesignated intervals on the networks in the units under their direction.

2. Request progress reports from the secretaries of Party Committees (usually at the end of every month) containing:

- a. The work accomplished during the month.
- b. Difficulties and suggestions.

3. Proceed to verify that given orders have been executed.

4. Collect from the secretaries of CP's and submit to the I.O. situation reports which include:

- a. The entire situation of the unit
- b. Personnel of the unit analyzed according to political ideologies.
- c. Means of transportation according to categories and description of their condition.
- d. Situation concerning the organization and apparent strength of CPMD in the unit and method of organization.

5. At the end of the month the members of the I.O. meet and draw up an over-all situation report based on individual reports.

6. This over-all report is then transmitted to the "responsible" on the higher echelon committee for further analysis and action.

I. General "duties" of all CPMD members:

1. Distribution of pacifist propaganda among troops.

2. Distribution of pamphlets of revolutionary nature. (India)

3. Forming of groups of soldiers who confine themselves to expounding more or less progressive ideas in such a way as to prepare potential recruits without revealing their game.

4. Influencing enlisted men toward the point of view that the only thing for them to do in case of war is to turn themselves into the resistance and convincing them that, should they do so, they would be aided by the CP.

5. Intensification of propaganda against war (pamphlets against Eisenhower, etc.).

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6. Agitation against the dispatch of troops (UN)
7. Persuasion of enlisted men to form own Peace Committee.
8. Promotion of hatred against the Americans and other "Imperialist" nations.
9. Inveighing against discipline in the armed forces.
10. Stealing or copying classified documents.
11. Spreading rumors and questionable accusations.
12. Advertising the Soviet Army as the best in the world.
13. Preventing elections in Police Unions.
14. Other.

J. Specific Duties

1. espionage. Intelligence collected by the CPMD network includes items listed below:

a. Description of troops in the area:

- (1) Names of commanding officers.
- (2) Strength and equipment of units in the area.
- (3) Order of battle and manner of administration.
- (4) Weapons, tactics and techniques.
- (5) Morale of troops, characteristics, solidarity, demoralization, desertions, evidence of distrust and suspicion among personnel, etc.
- (6) Improvement and advancement of weapons and other war material.
- (7) Replenishment of men, horses and war material.
- (8) Personality and ability of higher commanders.
- (9) Tactical trends and peculiarities of combat method.
- (10) Military geography
- (11) Military resources and industrial system.
- (12) Extent of signal communications, traffic, and transportation facilities.
- (13) HQ's mobilization plans.
- (14) Relationship between military officials and civilian populace.
- (15) Military weak points which could be exploited by CP.
- (16) Political weak points which could be exploited by CP.
- (17) Economic weak points and points usable by the CP.
- (18) Psychological weak points and points usable by the CP.
- (19) International situation, especially in military matters.

b. Items pertaining to Military Intelligence and CM work

- (1) The inspecting agency
- (2) Characteristics, capabilities, and method of employing local armed units.
- (3) Outline on the operations of secret work.
- (4) Matters pertaining to the material of secret operations.

c. Qualitative distribution of the forces of the unit from the viewpoint of political loyalty of officers and soldiers.

d. Housing.

K. Gathering of Information

1. Collected information is transmitted through the MD Party secretaries or the "liaisons" to the member of the Instructing Office responsible for the unit. After temporary interpretation or rapid critique of the information and analysis by the I. Office, it is transmitted through the secretary of the I. Office to the "Military responsible" of the higher echelon through "liaisons". The higher echelon office carries out the final classification, interpretation and transmission to those concerned.

2. Classification of MD network intelligence is good because it ensures the obtaining of first-hand information which is rapidly transmitted and immediately interpreted and classified.

3. Verification or supplementation of the information is also rapid, due to the same process as above.

4. Transmission of information to those concerned and its exploitation is expedited both from the viewpoint of swiftness and accomplishment by the entire staff which occupies itself with this information, such as the local (district) or higher echelon committee.

5. Given orders are executed the local (higher) echelon uses as information tools the corresponding Instructing Office.

L. Sabotage

1. If the information collected by the CPMD network indicates that sabotage can be carried out, an order is issued to the sabotage network for its preparation and execution.

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M. Propaganda

1. Recruitment of all malcontents as members.
2. Exploitation of army omissions, neglect, indifference, deficiency, failures, discontent, etc.
3. Creating sympathizers.
4. Decreasing the opposition and the authority of the military leaders, thus shattering the faith of the troops toward their leaders and causing a decrease in morale.

IX. Remedies

A. Establish special departments (divisions) within the Armed Forces Hq. which will deal in:

1. Examining the needs of soldiers (material and cultural)
2. Supervising training.
3. Improving the recruitment and efficiency.
4. Eliminating errors, deficiencies, preconceived ideas, etc.
5. Building the esprit de corps connected with various functions, etc.

X. Repressive Measures

A. Within the Services (action recommended). (See special lecture)

1. Demobilization
2. Arrests and courts - martial.
3. Resignations (forced)
4. Discharges for security and other violations.
5. New security measures adopted by the armed services.
6. Increased political surveillance.
7. "Blowing" of CP espionage cells (networks)


B. Outside the Services

1. Organization of small anti-Communist groups (by a central anti-Communist organization i.e., Vigilantes, etc.)
2. Sponsoring of anti-Communist meetings.
3. Sponsoring of resolutions calling for the expulsion of Communists from government and public office, etc.

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XI. Summary

"After the liberation of the CSR in May, 1945, career officers, as well as all other military personnel of the CSR Army, were given the right to vote and to be elected officials of the CSR Government. As a result, the CSR Army was divided into many political parties.



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